

The Amended Constitution of the United States

The Monarchical-Democracy Framework

The Preamble and the Reconstitution of the People

Statement of Constitutional Intent and the Mandate for Equality of Rights and Status

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves, our posterity, and the **posterity of the North American Indigenous ancestry**, under the guidance and protection of the **shared office of the monarchs**, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

By the authority vested in the sovereign will of the people, this restated and amended Constitution is hereby ordained as the responsive evolution of the 1787 framework. It is the decree of this union that the strategic preservation of our democracy necessitates a fundamental shift from a federated republic of geographic interests to a direct, inclusive, and economically accountable democracy. This document resolves the systemic tensions inherent in the original charter by centering human rights and representational integrity as the primary safeguards of the general welfare.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, The Equal Rights Amendment

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. **Section 3:** This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

A. Legal Justification for the Primacy of Equality

The enshrinement of the Equal Rights Amendment as the first article of this Restated Constitution provides a fundamental legal remedy where prior jurisprudence remained inconsistent. It is hereby decreed that sex is a "suspect classification" equivalent to race. Any governmental action or legislative distinction based upon sex shall be subject to strict judicial scrutiny. Such actions shall be upheld only if the government demonstrates a compelling state interest and proves that the distinction is narrowly tailored to achieve that interest through the least restrictive means. This preemptive warning establishes that the Constitution maintains no tolerance for inequity and provides the highest level of judicial justification for the protection of all citizens. Having secured the foundational mandate for equality, the Union now reforms the legislative branch to ensure these principles are reflected in the mechanics of representation.

B. The Reform of Legislative Representation

Finding of Fact and Legal Necessity The transition of the Senate from a body representing geographic states to one representing the proportional will of the citizenry is vital to the "equal representation per vote" mandate. The previous "First-Past-The-Post" (FPTP) system is hereby found to be structurally deficient, producing legislatures that fail to mirror the electorate. This reform mitigates the following pathological behaviors inherent in the discarded plurality model:

Center Squeeze: The elimination of broadly acceptable moderate candidates due to a lack of first-preference support in a polarized plurality field.

The Spoiler Effect: The distortion of election results where the presence of a third candidate alters the outcome between two primary contenders, effectively punishing voters for their true preferences.

Wasted Votes: The systemic disenfranchisement occurs when votes cast for losing candidates, or excess votes for winning candidates, provide no representational value.

The Cloning Paradox: The phenomenon of vote-splitting where similar candidates divide a majority base, allowing a candidate with a narrow minority base to secure victory.

Redraft of Article I, Section 3: The Proportional Senate The Senate of the United States shall be composed of members apportioned based on the national population count. The requirement that each State be represented by two Senators is hereby struck and superseded. To ensure the Senate accurately reflects the diverse political will of the entire population, all members shall be

elected through a system of Proportional Representation utilizing the Single Transferable Vote (STV).

The mechanism for election shall be as follows: Citizens shall rank candidates in order of preference. The threshold for election shall be determined by dividing the total number of votes cast by the number of seats to be filled. Any candidate exceeding this threshold is immediately selected. Extra votes—those exceeding the winning threshold—shall be transferred to the voters' subsequent preferences. In the event that seats remain unfilled, the candidate with the fewest votes shall be eliminated, and their votes transferred to the next ranked preference. This process shall repeat until all seats are filled, maximizing voter happiness and ensuring that every citizen's vote carries equal weight regardless of state boundaries.

C. The Expansion of the Union and Statehood

Strategic Imperative for Enfranchisement To resolve the historical grievance of taxation without representation, the Union hereby dissolves the tier of second-class citizenship inherent in the territorial system. The plenary power of Congress, previously used to manage major population centers without consent, is hereby restricted. To harmonize the horizontal balance of power, all major jurisdictions under United States sovereignty are admitted as States, ensuring they no longer reside under the unilateral authority of the federal government but participate as equals in the governance of the Union.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 3 Pursuant to the necessity of full enfranchisement, the following entities are admitted to the Union. Regarding Washington D.C., the "District not exceeding ten Miles square" described in Article I, Section 8 is hereby reduced to the immediate federal buildings and grounds of the Seat of Government; all residential areas of the former District are hereby incorporated into the new State.

D. Status of the Expanded Union

Constitutional Standing, Status & Name of Formerly Territorial Possessions

Puerto Rico: State

Equal Suffrage and Proportional Senate Representation

Washington D.C.: State

Equal Suffrage and Proportional Senate Representation

Guam: State

Equal Suffrage and Proportional Senate Representation

American Samoa: State

Equal Suffrage and Proportional Senate Representation

U.S. Virgin Islands: State

Equal Suffrage and Proportional Senate Representation

The "minor outlying islands" shall remain the sole U.S. Territories, governed under the plenary power of Congress as necessitated by the General Welfare. This expansion modernizes the American federalist model, ensuring that those who contribute to the Treasury and the common defense possess full sovereign standing.

E. Corporate Accountability and Fiscal Integrity

Mandate for the General Welfare

The preservation of the Union's fiscal integrity is a strategic necessity. Utilizing the powers granted under the General Welfare and the Necessary and Proper clauses of Article I, Section 8, the federal government shall protect the national treasury against the deliberate obfuscation of corporate ownership.

Provisions for Fiscal Integrity

Congress shall establish an absolute minimum taxation rate on corporate profits for all entities operating within the jurisdiction of the United States. "Corporate Profits" shall be defined strictly as gross global revenue minus direct operating costs, preventing the use of internal debt or intellectual property licensing to artificially deflate taxable income.

To prevent the Cloning Paradox of corporate entities

Whereby a single economic interest is fractured into multiple shell companies to split tax liabilities and hide assets—the federal government is authorized to look through corporate veils to the ultimate beneficial owner. Non-compliance with transparency or taxation requirements shall serve as an automatic trigger for the federal power of seizure and nationalization. Any entity found to be engaging in offshore tax evasion or the strategic use of

"clone" shells shall have its assets within the United States nationalized without further compensation, ensuring the Treasury remains funded to support the infrastructure of a free people.

F. Linguistic Unity and Universal Education

Mandate for Intellectual Infrastructure

To enhance social cohesion and global competitiveness, the Union adopts a bilingual national identity. Bilingual proficiency is hereby established as a requirement for full civic participation and a driver for the "Progress of Science and useful Arts" as mandated by Article I, Section 8.

Provisions for Language and Education: English and Spanish are enshrined as the official languages of the United States. All official proceedings, judicial records, and public documents shall be maintained and accessible in both languages.

Bilingual Proficiency Requirement: It is a core requirement of L-12 education that all Spanish-speaking students achieve proficiency in English, and all English-speaking students achieve proficiency in Spanish.

Constitutional Entitlement to Higher Education: Access to Community College is hereby established as a public right and a Constitutional Entitlement. These institutions represent the intellectual infrastructure of the Union.

Fiscal Support: The U.S. Treasury is mandated to provide direct, non-discretionary funding for all public Community Colleges, ensuring they remain free of charge for all citizens.

This responsive evolution of the 1787 framework ensures that the American workforce remains the most versatile and highly educated in the hemisphere. By investing in the intellectual capital of the citizenry, these amendments fulfill the original promise of a "more perfect Union" for ourselves and our Posterity.

Witnessed and Decreed this day, as the supreme Law of the Land.

2. Article I: The Legislative Branch and the Abolition of Fractional Representation

Context and Strategic Importance

The strategic necessity of removing dehumanizing language from the Constitution is absolute. For a legal historian, the "three-fifths" compromise and the exclusion of "Indians not taxed" represent the most egregious failures of the original architecture—compromises that prioritized political expediency over human rights. To align the Union with a modern Equal Rights framework and the newly enshrined Indigenous Birthright, we must excise these historical stains. A constitution that identifies any person as a fraction of a human unit is a constitution that invites its own delegitimization. By counting the "whole number of persons," we establish a legislative base of inherent individual dignity.

Article I: The Legislative Power

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and **the whole number of persons in each State**. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, Felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases, the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;— And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section. 9. The Migration or Importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No Bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

The Indigenous Birthright and Apportionment

The systemic removal of the "Indians not taxed" exclusion, synthesized with Amendment XXIX, represents an ontological shift in American citizenship. By ensuring that every person is counted as a "whole number," the Constitution finally integrates the original stewards of North America into the legislative engine of the state. This corrects a historical "blind spot" where Indigenous peoples were subjected to federal authority while being denied representation in the very census that determined that authority's reach.

3. Article II: The Executive Power, the Presidency, and the Shared Office of the Monarchs

Context and Strategic Importance

The American executive has long suffered from the "tyranny of the transient," where the President, as a partisan figure, often prioritizes the next election over the long-term survival of the Union. The new dual-layered executive structure provides a systemic fail-safe. The President directs the daily administration of the federal government, maintaining the necessary democratic link to the electorate. Conversely, the Shared Office of the Monarchs provides a permanent, non-partisan oversight mechanism. This is the ultimate "Check and Balance" against the totalization of administrative power or the rise of an illegitimate, extra-constitutional regime.

The Executive Power and the Shared Office

Section. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected by a national popular vote as prescribed in Amendment XXX.

The Shared Office of the Monarchs The supreme ceremonial and advisory head of state shall be the **Shared Office of the Monarchs**, comprising a King and Queen, or two Kings and two Queens. This office is permanent and serves as the guarantor of constitutional continuity. Outside of defined "States of Emergency," the Monarchs possess no legislative or administrative power, serving as the symbolic heart of the Union.

The President of the United States (POTUS) The POTUS shall serve as the director of the federal government and shall exercise the powers defined in Sections 2 and 3. However, the POTUS is subject to **deposition by the Shared Office of the Monarchs**. This power of deposition shall only be exercised in the event of an "illegitimate presidency" or a "fascist takeover," defined as:

1. The suspension of scheduled national elections.
2. The refusal to vacate office after a certified electoral loss.
3. The issuance of extra-constitutional decrees that dissolve or bypass the Congress or the Judiciary.
4. The unlawful suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus outside of defined Rebellion or Invasion.

The Royal Prerogative and Existential Security

The legal tension between an unelected Monarch and an elected President is the cornerstone of this framework's stability. In the "So What?" layer, we must recognize that during "States of Emergency" — natural disasters, civil war, or a government apparatus takeover — the Monarchs alone are authorized to direct the Intelligence Community and the Military. This ensures that the instruments of supreme force cannot be turned against the people by a rogue President. Outside of these objective triggers, the Monarch is a silent sentinel. Inside them, the Monarch is the state's survival mechanism.

Transition

The authority to depose officials and safeguard the Union requires a judiciary that can verify the legality of such actions, ensuring that the "Supreme Law" remains paramount.

4. Articles III through VII: The Judiciary and National Obligations

Context and Strategic Importance

The role of the Supreme Court is magnified in a Monarchical-Democracy. The Court must act as the impartial referee between the democratic administration and the monarchical safeguard. Article VI's "Supreme Law of the Land" is the glue that binds these disparate layers. By maintaining the historical text of Articles III-VII, we ensure that the judicial and national obligations of the states remain consistent, even as the executive and legislative branches undergo profound structural evolution.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;— between a State and Citizens of another State,—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases

before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the

Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Architecture of the Supreme Law

Article V remains the mechanism of adaptation, ensuring the framework can evolve without collapse. The "Shared Office" interacts with Article II and III by providing a final advisory review of treaties, ensuring that international obligations do not infringe upon the sovereignty redefined in the Preamble. This layer of "Monarchical Scrutiny" prevents the rapid erosion of national interests in the pursuit of short-term diplomatic wins.

Transition

Having secured the structure of the state, we turn to the preservation of individual liberties and the strategic redefinition of the right to bear arms.

5. The Bill of Rights: Amendments I through X

Context and Strategic Importance

In a Constitutional Monarchy, the Bill of Rights serves as the ultimate boundary for both the President and the Monarch. Strategic clarification of the Second Amendment is paramount. By restricting the "right of the people" to hunting weapons and fireworks, and applying this restriction equally to law enforcement, we dismantle the militarized policing structure that has plagued the modern Republic. This creates an environment where civil order is maintained through trust and de-escalation, while the military remains under the sole, emergency jurisdiction of the Monarch.

Amendments I through X

Amendment I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II: The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall be clarified to include only hunting weapons and fireworks.

Amendment III: No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII: In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Parity in Enforcement and Logistical Impact

The restrictions of the Second Amendment apply equally to law enforcement personnel when deployed domestically. This ensures that the state does not maintain a militarized advantage over the citizenry in daily interactions. Order is maintained through civic engagement and non-lethal de-escalation. In the event of catastrophic non-compliance, the state relies on the Monarch's emergency control of the military—a power that is dormant and strictly defined to prevent day-to-day administrative tyranny.

Transition

These foundational liberties are supported by the historical evolution of American rights, spanning from the post-Civil War era to the modern age.

6. Existing Amendments XI through XXVII

Context and Strategic Importance

The historical continuity of American constitutionalism is represented in Amendments XI through XXVII. These documents track the nation's slow but inexorable march toward a more perfect Union. Of particular note is the 19th Amendment, which served as the essential precursor to the modern Equal Rights Amendment. By maintaining these texts in their entirety, we acknowledge the "Social Contract" as a living history of expanded citizenship.

Amendments XI through XXVII

Amendment XI The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment XII: The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; -- the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; -- The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President -- The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment XIII Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void. Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII: Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XIX: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin. Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified. Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXII Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the

office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXIII Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXIV Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXV Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President. Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress. Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President. Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to

assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment XXVI Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXVII: No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

7. The New Era Amendments: XXVIII through XXXI

The Final Transformation

Amendments XXVIII through XXXI represent the ultimate evolution of the Union into a more equitable, indigenous-inclusive, and democratically direct society. These amendments eliminate the antiquated artifacts of minority rule and provide a robust series of checks and balances of last resort. By moving to a National Popular Vote and establishing the Royal Prerogative, we ensure that the state is both responsive to the majority and protected from the volatility of authoritarian encroachment.

Amendment XXVIII: The Equal Rights Amendment

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. **Section 2:** The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. **Section 3:** This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Amendment XXIX: Indigenous Birthright and Right of Entry

A legal right of entry and citizenship is hereby granted by default to all persons of indigenous genetic ancestry to North America. This shall explicitly include, but is not limited to, descendants of the **Mayan, Aztec, Pequot, Mohawk, Sioux, Tongva, and Inuit**, and all other indigenous North American peoples. These individuals shall enjoy the same travel and residency privileges currently enjoyed by indigenous Canadian peoples, recognizing their status as the foundational posterity of the continent.

Amendment XXX: Electoral Integrity and Direct Democracy

Abolition of the Electoral College: The Electoral College system is hereby abolished. **National Popular Vote:** The President and Vice President shall be elected via a nationwide popular vote using a "First-Past-The-Post" system. **Anti-Corruption Measures:** Gerrymandering and SuperPACs are prohibited. The ruling of *Citizens United* is hereby overturned; corporate personhood shall not extend to the right of electoral expenditure. **Donation Limits:** Federal election donations are restricted to \$2,500 per individual per cycle.

Amendment XXXI: The Royal Prerogative and Emergency Powers

The **Shared Office of the Monarchs** is defined as the supreme ceremonial and advisory head of state. Outside of "States of Emergency," the Monarchs shall act only on the advice of the POTUS and Congress. During a "State of Emergency"—defined as a fascist takeover, natural disaster, or civil war—the Monarchs possess the sole power to **depose federal officials**, including the President, to restore constitutional order. In such events, the Monarchs shall direct the Intelligence Community and Military exclusively to ensure the safety of the Union and the swift return to democratic governance.

Synthesis of the New Framework

These four amendments work in tandem to eliminate the pathologies of the previous century. While the "First-Past-The-Post" system for the National Popular Vote prioritizes governmental decisiveness, the Wikipedia context notes that such systems can create "false majorities." However, in this architecture, the Monarch serves as the systemic corrective. A plurality-winner who lacks a true mandate but attempts to govern as a tyrant triggers the Royal Prerogative. This framework provides the stability of a monarchy with the representative power of direct democracy, creating a Union that is finally equipped to defend itself from within.

This Amended Constitution remains the Supreme Law of the Land, the definitive social contract for a more perfect and equitable Union.